British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Buenos Ayres, June 19th, 1840.—
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation —

The Hon. House of Representatives,

To the Executive of the Province.

The House of Representatives have considered with the most lively satisfaction the distinguished note of the 13th inst., communicating the documents connected with the most notable occurrences relative to the question of the Blockade, since the arrival of Rear Admiral Dupotet; and requesting them in consequence, to declare, whether the course pursued by government is or not, consistent with the liberty and honor of the Confederation and of America.

The injustice with which the government of H.M. the King of the French, setting at nought international right, holds in a state of rigorous blockade the littoral of the River Plate and other Ports of the Republic, has been felt and acknowledged by all the civilised world. Its impartial and just opinion redounds to the glory of Y. E. and exalts the name of the Republic.

The Representatives penetrated with the noble interest and ardent patriotism with which Y. E. has sustained the invaluable rights of the National Liberty and Independence, and sensible of the high homage which you have ever rendered to the Representatives of the People in all your praiseworthy administration, do not hesitate a *moment to declare in the face of the* world, that the conduct of Y. E. in the question with France, and in this last negotiation initiated through the good offices of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. John Henry Mandeville, Esq., is eminently patriotic and American. It has obtained the sympathies of all nations, and has corresponded in a worthy manner to the wishes and expectations of the Argentine People, who ever animated by a spirit of peace and justice, can never consent that their Independence and Dignity be stained with impunity.

The Representatives of the Province would conceal one of their most cherished sentiments did they not express to Y. E. their profound acknowledgment for the energy, moderation and wisdom with which in circumstances so difficult you have ever sustained the empire of the Law. This conduct proves that free people are essentially good, and if justice is set aside by the government of France, its glory and grandeur have been eclipsed by the injuries inflicted on a *virtuous* and valiant people, who in this strife as unjust as it is unequal only defend their Laws, Independence and Dignity.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(The President of the House,)

Miguel Garcia.

(The Secretary,)

Manuel de Irigoyen.

House of Representatives of the Province.

On the 15th inst., the gentlemen composing the permanent Committee of the House, viz:— Señores Medrano, Saenz-Peña, Garcia, Irigoyen and Argerich, assembled: and the President informed them that he had received a note from the Executive relative to the state of affairs between the Republic and the government of H. M. the King of the French, annexing the correspondence which had taken place since the arrival of Rear Admiral Dupotet. After perusing said documents, the gentlemen of the Committee considered it necessary to assemble the House in order to take into consideration the documents in question, and decide according to the request of the Executive, whether the conduct of the government, was or not, in accordance with the sacred interests, liberty and honor of the Argentine Confederation and of America. Accordingly the House met on the 16th, the documents were read, and after a few words from the President, in tenor, that the House would now resolve whether they be referred to the Constitutional Committee.

Señor Pedro Medrano, observed that he was averse to their being passed to a Committee.— It was a subject of the highest importance, and concerned the dignity of the government, the honor of the country and that of the House.— It was a most extraordinary state of affairs which had never happened in this country.— "Who," said the speaker, "amongst our countrymen is not penetrated with the injustice committed towards this country, and of the dignity and firmness with which the government has sustained and does sustain this delicate business, why refer it to a Committee? let the House at once decide and declare that the conduct of the government was in strict conformity with the dignity of the country."

Señor Lahitte, said that he should coincide with the hon. member, if the justice of the cause of this country and America was under discussion, but as the question then before the House was to examine if the conduct of the government in the late negotiation was worthy of the great cause it sustains, he thought it should be referred to a Committee.

Señor *Garrigós* was of the same opinion, and added, that upon a question so clear as the atrocious injustice of France towards this Republic, of which every Member of the House was sensible, as well as of the noble conduct pursued by the Chief of the State, why waste time in explanations? Every *Member* had *made* up his mind on the subject and spoke the feelings of the country, that it was better to die a thousand times than see it humiliated. He therefore thought that the documents should be referred to the Constitutional Committee.

Señor Medrano replied and withdrew his op position.

The draft of a communication prepared by the Committee was sanctioned by the House on the 19th, and constitutes the leading article in our journal of this day.

UNION LIBRARY,

Report of the Executive Committee for 1839.

Gentlemen,

Your Committee beg leave to remind you, that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was called for the 11th of February; but in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather no meeting took place. It also happened that the Treasurer was absent, and consequently the yearly accounts could not be made up, nor the special business of the Annual Meeting properly despatched; and the delay that has subsequently taken place has been owing to the same cause.

The operations of the Society during the past year afford comparatively few materials for remark. Your Committee have adhered simply to the order of things established by their predecessors; the times appearing to them unfavourable for any change or extension of the Institution. The most gratifying circumstance is the great increase that has taken place in the number of Contributors. The en*tire number of Shareholders and Subscribers* for 1838, was 39; at present they amount to 62. This clearly indicates a growing appreciation on the part of the Public; and ought to animate *its friends to persevering efforts* in its behalf,

Unfortunately the accession of Books does not bear a direct proportion to the increased number of Contributors; owing to the depreciation of the currency. The only cure for this evil would be an increase of the Entry Money and Quarterages; but Your Committee are far from recommending such a measure.— They trust a gradual improvement in the currency may be anticipated; and at all events they deem it the safer policy to trust to the greater number of supporters we are likely to secure, by keeping it easily accessible to all: thereby promoting at the same time the sphere of its social usefulness. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages of an unfavourable exchange the Library has received an addition of 110 vols.; whilst there is an actual disposable fund amounting to about 2200 dollars currency.

Your Committee have also the pleasure of reporting a very handsome donation, amounting to 33 vols., from Captain Day, of the American barque Extio; a truly noble and praiseworthy example, that they trust will be followed by others.

It only remains for Your Committee to congratulate you on the general situation and prospects of the Society, and resign into your hands their delegated authority.

Buenos Ayres, June 23, 1840.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Messrs. J. C. Flint, President; W. Wilson, Vice-President; O. J. Hayes, Treasurer; S. G. Turner, Secretary; Ramsay, Dick, Davidson, Bell, Mayer, Rev. W. Brown, Jones and Inglis, Ordinary Members.

Auditors, Messrs. Portis, Winton and Fleming.

N. B. The Executive Committee will meet at the Library on Tuesday evening the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, gave a *Ball* and Supper at his house on 24th inst., in honor of the Coronation and Accession of H. M. Queen Victoria.

The Weather this week has been fine but cold. The Thermometer early on Saturday morning stood at 40. During the week 40 to 50.

Wednesday last being the day of *San Juan*, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres, and the *Juana's*, *Juanita's*, *Juan's* and John's of our City received the compliments of their friends. The day was extremely fine and the walks were well attended. Itinerant *musicians* serenaded during the day at various houses, playing amongst other airs "God save the Queen." In the evening there were numerous *tertulias*.

A band of music played on the Alameda on Tuesday *morning* last, in consequence of the christening of a new whale boat (the John), and the decision of a bet respecting her; the winner paying for the music. The boat displayed the flag of the Republic upon the occasion.

The Report of the British Medical Dispensary shall appear in our next number.

Coal Mines in the Island of St. Catherine, Brazil.

The 'Jornal do Commercio' of Rio Janeiro of 4th April last, contains a letter addressed to the Brazilian Minister of State, M. A. Galvoa, from an officer stationed at St. Catherine's, (F. J. S. S. de Andrea,) announcing the discovery of Coal-mines in that island. The letter is in tenor as thus—

"Lieut. Col. Carreira, commander of the advanced posts at Boa Vista, sent a person to the spot I had pointed out, on the tract of land at Das Raises, to obtain a sample of the coal, of which he forwarded to me a portion, but when exploring at Rodeio Bonito, another mine was found, producing large coal, conceived of better quality, a sample thereof with the others I forward to Y. E., in order to be analysed if deemed expedient. The latter mine is in the Colonel's opinion three miles in length; I, however, think that it is general in every part of the mountain, at least from Tubarao. At all events, there is no doubt that it is *coal*—a portion of it was kindled in my presence and it burned excellently; that from Rodeio Bonito giving even a clearer light than English coal and producing a quantity of hydrogen gas.

"Persons who have used the coal from the mine of Valongo near Oporto in Portugal, say that the Rodeio Bonito coal is of a quality between the Valongo and the English coal.— Hitherto the samples taken of the coal in question have been from the surface of the ground, but when the mine be worked a better quality will doubtless be found. To prevent any misunderstanding, it would be better that Y. E. should send an intelligent person to examine the mines.

"It is now generally acknowledged that coal mines are more valuable than those of gold, and the discovery now made may render this Province the most opulent in the Empire, and be of immense importance to Brazil, particularly at this epoch of steam navigation.

"It is to be regretted that the spirit of enterprise is not over aboundiug amongst us, and that foreigners from their knowledge of mining concerns in their own country, reap the advantages which ought to be ours.

"I do not pretend to be versed in the science of political economy—anxious however for the aggrandisement of my country, I forward to Y. E. a project I have drawn out for the establishment of a company to work the mines, which you can either take notice of or throw aside—nothing will be lost by the perusal of it. Should Y. E. approve, then the project may turn to a proposal to be laid before the Legislature, &c. &c."

The project above noticed is rather long, and consists of 20 articles.

Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic. Translated by J. G. Lockhart, L.L.B.

"The London and Westminster Review" of March last, contains a long article upon this work, from which the following are extracts—

The songs of the people, set to familiar tunes, are soon learnt, easily retained, and the last forgotten. They rock the babe to sleep, and soothe the daily toil of hard-working manhood. However unmusical and inartificial they may seem to fine-eared fastidiousness, they collect and influence the many, as dissonant tinklings of brass affect the wandering unsettled swarm— more really effective than the fabled songs of syrens, or the strains of Orpheus. Those who hear the incantation lay down their work to listen;—the hurrying artisan is arrested, the busy hum of the street is silenced, and the humble mite extracted from those by whom even a mite can ill be spared. "I love a ballad in print o' life, for then we're sure they are true," says Mopsa, and it is one of those many truths which Shakspeare has dropped apparently in jest.— Genuine exponents of the spirit of the times, they pass from hand to hand, from mouth to mouth, with ever widening influence, until from following they lead opinions. The mightiest changes and chances have been brought to pass by this vehicle, whereby the elements of popular excitement are condensed and communicated.

These homely expressions of a people's voice, albeit devoid of the rules of art and of the refinement of a classical style, have seldom spoken any other speech than the honest language of nature, They have never pandered to tyranny, never flattered despots; they have taken the side of the people, and have been eminently successful champions in the people's cause.— The sturdy spirit of resistance against the laws and idiom of a Norman oppressor, was breathed forth in the ancient carols of our bold forefathers. These symbols and watch-words, of more value than ponderous histories, sustained the efforts of the entire nation, and have been crowned with the full recovery of more than Saxon liberty, and the complete establishment of our Anglo-Saxon language. They shook off, like the dew-drops from the roused lion's mane, the foreigner and his jargon; they opened the deep wells of English undefiled, from whence streams of the purest poetry, as well as of the soundest practical philosophy, have gushed forth in a clear and continuous stream. They fomented and fostered that worship of nature in her own school of open air, that simple spirit-searching style in thought and expression, that animated expression of the hopes, joys, and passions of the unchangeable heart of man, which is for all time, not for a fashion. It is to them that we owe Shakspeare, Goldsmith, Burns, and Walter Scott, whose volumes may console us for the lost treasures of Alexandrian libraries.

England has not alone reaped the rich fruit of this fertilizing irrigation; Spain, too, owes to her ancient ballads her national literature, her Garcilaso de Vega and Cervantes. In this feeling we gladly hail the republication of Mr. Lockhart's translations, which have been selected by him with excellent judgment, and translated with unusual vigour, animation, and fidelity. Rich as is our own literature in these ancient reliques, they cannot compete with those of the Peninsula in number, importance, or antiquity. These racy antique effusions of a pregnant poetic imagination, scarcely conscious of its own productive power, are, observes Bouterwek, the genuine offspring of Castilian nature. To recount their easily recognised imperfections and faults, is as superfluous as it would be impossible by any critical study to imitate a single trait of the noble simplicity which constitutes their highest charm. They form the earliest, freshest, and most truly original portion of the literature of Spain. A metrical form was selected, in accordance with the immemorial fondness of the natives of the Peninsula for song. They had their beginning with the revival of the Gothic monarchy; they record every event by which the long lost provinces were wrested, one by one, inch by inch, from the Moor; they are multiplied as the battles; they chronicled the thousand heroes of a thousand victories. Hornbooks of the lisping child, they taught the actions of his fathers; they reared him up to deeds worthy of those who had fought and died before him; they gave out a promise that he, in his turn, should be held in everlasting remembrance, and enlisted, if deserving, among the glorious company of true men, and models of honour, gallantry, and patriotism. These popular poems formed as it were a federal code to the scattered provinces, —they constituted a common bond of union, and became to Spaniards what the Iliad was to the confederate Greeks. Granada was their Troy, the Cid their Achilles. They inculcated all the generous lessons which ancient literature teaches of conduct, bravery, self-devotion, and loyalty; while in respectful deference to the sex, or in solemn soul-absorbing devotion, the peasant of Castile had nothing to learn from the poetry or philosophy of antiquity.

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Mr. Lockhart passes over the unimportant period of the early struggles of the rude Asturian refugees, and introduces at once Bernardo del Carpio, one of the *first* heroes of the restored monarchy, the reputed slayer of the redoubtable Orlando, and the victor of Roncevalles. We agree with Mr. Lockhart in suspecting that Bernardo is a pure creation of Spanish romance.— His character, however, was sufficiently historical to give it acceptance amid unread listeners. Perhaps Achilles never existed; both, however, were selected by the poet to embody the spirit of their age, and, as regards feelings and actions, both are drawn with scrupulous accuracy.

Bernardo is *said* to have been the natural son of the Count of Saldana, by Ximena, the sister of Alphonso the Chaste. This monarch, who was well nigh sainted for living only in Platonic union with his wife Bertha, "*took the scandal* greatly to heart, and shut up the peccant princess in a cloister, and her paramour in a prison;" he then, "having neglected to raise up heirs for the kingdom in the ordinary manner," conceived the idea of surrendering it to the great Emperor of the West. The nation rose in arms at this scandalous attempt to transfer Spain to France. We have beheld, *in our* times, the same effects produced from the same causes, and, singularly enough, brought to pass in the same neighbourhood of Vitoria. There Charles, with all his peerage, was put to the rout; there were defeated the French allies of Henry of Trastamara by our gallant Black Prince; there again were scattered, by our Wellington, the intruding hosts of an emperor and invader more powerful than the great Charles himself.

Whatever Dante might predicate of the sanctity of the French, the Spaniards, Moor as well as Goth, held them to be accursed. They both merged their mutual feuds of creed and contest in a greater, all-absorbing loathing against the Gaul. The invaders were waylaid in the mountain defiles and crushed; both Spaniards and Moors claimed the glory of the deed; the former put forth their exclusive pretensions in the personage of Bernardo, while the Arabians attributed it to themselves (Conde, i. 201).— Monsieur Marles, who murdered that excellent work in what he termed a translation, with the ingenuity in eluding acknowledgment of defeat, by which the French are now aware how much they incur the ridicule of other nations, discovered that neither of these claimants had any share in the victory. "Les Arabes," says the zealot for national glory, "et *même* les Espagnols pretendent à l'honeur de cette victoire; il *n'appartient* ni aux uns ni aux autres: les Français de la Seine, ne furent vaincus que par les Français de l'Adour et de la Garonne."— Risum teneatis! The same fudge has recently been predicated of the French "victory" at Toulouse, on the opposite side of these Pyrenees. Be these disputed points how they may, the march of Bernardo is one of the most magnificent ballads in the Spanish or in any other language. The original will be found in Depping, p. 17, and Duran, iv. 157. "Con tres mil y mas Leoneses." It tells, in hurrying verses, the Spanish gathering; it abounds with images—the ploughman leaves his plough, the shepherd his crook; the young are drunk with joy, and the old breathe again; *it is the uprising* of a whole nation. The ballad and the swelling multitudes roll along, cities empty themselves from San Jago to Zaragoza, from holy pilgrim towns whose relics are unshrined to hallow and animate the crusade. The cry of Bernardo, "libertad apellilando," has roused all "who dread the yoke of infamy with which they are threatened by the Gaul."— Every man asks the scornful question, "Has then the Frenchman, peradventure, already conquered the land? Does he expect a bloodless victory? Never while we have hands!— It may be said of the Leonese that they died fighting, but never that they surrendered, for, after all, they are Castillians."

"Podra decir de los Leoneses, que murieron peleando
Pero no que se rindieron, que son al fin, Castellanos!"

The splendid address of Bernardo (Duran, iv. 159), "Escuchad me Leoneses," is no less spirit-stirring. The recollection of these events which occurred in the eighth century cheered on the Spaniards in the 19th. The songs of Bernardo were sung by thousands on the identical scenes of a triumph of a thousand years' antiquity. Chronicled in letters more enduring than brass or granite, they sustained the hereditary, inveterate, unextinguishable antipathy to France; an antipathy founded on the recollection of deep injuries past and the fear of others yet to come. This war to the knife has become a second *nature to the Spaniard*; and however pompous despots, in the gilded galleries of Versailles, may prate that the Pyrenees no longer exist, they do and will exist, and, backed by the intensest feelings of a universal people, forbid, as of olden time, the unnatural union.

Extract from a work entitled Prince Albert, his Country and Kindred.

There is not a more remarkable trait in the character of the German people than its great uniformity. The travellor who makes the tour of Germany will find but little variation in the mental and external traits of the people belonging to nearly every district in which he may

have the opportunity of studying them. Unless, perhaps, among the Austrians — whose occasional gaiety forms an exception — the same quiet, unassuming demeanour, the same love of order, which neither the power of gold nor the earnestness of entreaty can disturb; the same anomalous admixture of elegance and awkwardness, coarseness and refinement, is everywhere to be observed.

"The character of the German nation," remarks Sir A. B. Faulkner, "has to me always been an enigma, a sort of *concordia discors.*— You find the most opposite qualities united in the same individual — politeness and bluntness, *gaucherie* and a dash of the dandy, libertinism and a measured respect to appearance. It is a nation of fiddlers and philosophers, imaginative writers and heavy companions; dull and slow as their dray horses, and yet, on emergencies, capable of the greatest exertions, *mira diversitate naturæ, cum iidem homines sic homines ament inertiam et oderent quietem.* Backward of giving or taking affronts, brave in resenting them; attentive to all exterior observances of religion, but latitudinarians in their opinions; loyal to a proverb, yet with a strong desire for liberty, which they have not the power to assert: these are but few of the antithetic traits which every day discloses in their character." We have the testimony of an earlier but equally shrewd observer to the same effect. "In Germany," says Madame de Staël, whose estimate of the German character has not been contradicted by later tourists, except when the judgment of the philosophical lady was blinded by a fulsome regard for *la gloire de la France*— "In Germany we are continually struck by the contrast which exists between sentiments and habits, talents and tastes; civilization and nature seem to be not yet sufficiently amalgamated. An enthusiastic passion for the fine arts and for poetry is joined to habits even low and vulgar in social life. There is no country where young men, studying at the universities, are better acquainted with the ancient languages and with antiquity, yet there is none in which superannuated customs more generally exist even at the present day. The recollections of Greece, the taste for the fine arts, seem to reached them through the medium of correspondence; but federal institutions, and the ancient customs of the German nation, are always held in honour among them, even though, unhappily for the military power of the country, they no longer possess the same strength."

Not only do these broadly marked outlines of the characteristics of Prince Albert's countrymen throughout the empire apply to the inhabitants of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in particular, but even the more minute traits of Germans in general are equally applicable; such is the uniformity of manners in that country. Being unquestionably an agricultural people, the inhabitants of both principalities present a picture of life which exhibits, perhaps, greater simplicity of habits and demeanour than the rest of their countrymen. With this favourable exception, whatever is stated of the whole population of Central and Western Germany equally applies to that of Saxe Coburg-Gotha.

Of the mental characteristics displayed in Prince Albert's "fatherland," it is hardly possible to find a more striking contrast than that presented by a comparison of the French and the Germans. The former, gay, talkative, and enthusiastic about trifles; the latter sedate, reserved, unassuming, and essentially *quiet.*

From "The Age," London paper of 8th March last.

The Napoleon Duel.—The following is the account of the circumstances leading to this meeting:—"Three weeks since Count Leon arrived in London, and called at the house of the Count de Survilliers, ex-King of Spain, at that of Prince de Montfort, ex-King of Westphalia, and that of Prince Louis Napoleon, by neither of whom was he received. A few days ago the Count Leon wrote a letter to Prince Louis, complaining of this refusal on the part of the family of the late Emperor to receive him. This letter was written in so offensive a style, that the Prince would not condescend to reply to it, but he sent Colonel Parquin to him to explain the reasons that prevented the family from receiving him. This explanation Count Leon refused to receive, and he sent a challenge to the Prince by Lieut. Colonel Ratcliffe, of the Inniskillen Dragoons, a distinguished officer in the British army. In consequence of this challenge the Prince Louis, accompanied by Count D'Orsay and Colonel Parquin, went to Wimbledon-common to meet the Count, who, having refused to fight with swords, it was agreed to use pistols. Before, however, this could be accomplished, the police interfered, and prevented any further proceedings."— D'Orsay managed the affair admirably well. His gesticulations and anxiety to know who "*gave the information,*" was truly ludicrous.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

Victorica.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

There is a man down east, who is so impressed with the idea that he is a baby, that he takes himself up in his own arms, and suckles, and hushes himself to sleep.

American paper.

Talk of fast running, I knew a man who ran so fast round a corner that he caught sight of his own back.

Ibid.

Cockney Con.—When is a fellow nearest heaven? When he's *out on a lark.*

Matrimonial Happiness.

Says Dick to Jack, "your neighbors say,
You wrangle with your wife each day."
"Poo! Poo!" says Jack, "they only joke;
'Tis now a fortnight since we spoke."

True Consolation.

A citizen of Geneva having lost his wife, he according to the custom of the country, attended the funeral to the cemetery, which is out of the city. Somebody meeting him on his return from this painful ceremony, assumed a sorrowful countenance, and in the tenderest manner possible, asked him how he did. "Oh," replied the widower, "I am very well at present; this little walk has set me up; there is nothing like country air."

Advertisements.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

Shipping Memoranda.

Vessels on the berth at Liverpool on 2nd April.

FOR VALPARAISO.

Ship Abbots Reading, Captain Renner.

Brig Mary Scott, Captain W. B. Sadler.

Barque Isabel, Captain Greave.

FOR LIMA.

Barque Ann Baldwen, Captain Henry Crawford.

FOR ARICA, ISLAY AND LIMA.

Barque Henrietta, Captain Fell.

There were no vessels advertised at Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres in 'Gore's General Advertiser' of 2nd April.

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

March 13th, H. B. M's packet Skylark, from Rio Janeiro 9th January, with the mail forwarded hence 15th December, by H. B. M's packet Spider.

April 6th, British brig Dundee, Emann, from Montevideo 9th January.

AT LIVERPOOL.

March 13th, British brig Adriann, Beale, from Montevideo.

" 19th, British brig Eve, Marshall, from Montevideo 22nd December.

AT LONDON.

March 17th, British brig Pearl, Christmas, from Valparaiso.

OFF CORK.

April 4th, British brig John, Flere, from Montevideo, and sailed for London.

AT MILFORD.

April 6th, British barque Canton, Gurdes, from Valparaiso.

AT STAR CROSS (Devonshire).

March 8th, British brig Amy, Togood, from Montevideo 25th December.

OFF THE START (Devonshire).

March 28th, Danish brig Fyen, Krus, from Montevideo.

AT SWANSEA.

March 17th, British barque Earl Durham, Cabel, from Valparaiso.

AT SAN MALO.

March 13th, French barque Fauvette, Sergent, from Montevideo.

AT GENOA.

March 25th, Sardinian polacre Tetis, Pierangoli, from Montevideo.

AT HAVANA.

January 17th, Spanish brig Duende, Bermudez, from Montevideo.

" 18th, Spanish polacre Minerva, Domenech, from Montevideo.

" 31st, ... Nacional, Ruiders, from Montevideo.

February 5th, ... Alsina, from Montevideo.

" 9th, Bremen barque George Moyer, Grote, from Montevideo.

" " .... Racer, Charles, from Montevideo.

" " Spanish barque Francisco, Salomon, from Montevideo.

" 16th, Spanish polacre San José, Pelegrin, from Montevideo.

" 20th, Spanish polacre Deseada, Esquen, from Montevideo.

" 24th, ... Iris, Julia, from Montevideo.

AT MATANZAS.

January 13th, ... Hora, Alsina, from Montevideo.

" 28th, ... Celestine, Alcine, from Montevideo.

AT RIO JANEIRO.

16th ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, hence 23rd April, Montevideo 26th do.

22nd ult., H. B. M's packet Spey, from Falmouth 10th April, with the mails for the River Plate.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 25th of June, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns,

BRITISH. Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.

AMERICAN. Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

The packet Pigeon, was to sail from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth on 28th ult., with the Spider's mail.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

6th inst., Brazilian zumaca Buena Fé. from Santa Catalina, to Costa.

9th, Swedish brig Svea, from Bahia Blanca, to Zimmermann & Co.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 20.—Wind W.

No arrivals.

Sailed, Brazilian brigantine of war Piraja, 8 guns, Captain José Joaquin de Olivero, for Montevideo.

June 21.—Wind N. W. hazy.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, Lieut. Richard Murdoch Robertson, (acting) Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

Passenger for Rio Janeiro, Mr. Charles Zimmermann.

Passengers for Montevideo, Messrs. James Flint, Stephen F. Puddicomb, David Smith, George Becher, Jun., David Craigdallie, Walter Scott, David M'Queen, William Tait and George Freyer.

Mrs. J. Steward and Miss Julia Parry.

Señores Angel Blaye, Carlos Guerrero, Toribio Pasalagua, Domingo Susto, Quentin Goitia, Luis Goitacasas, Antonio José Cardoso, Juan Garcia, Juan Irigoyen, José Bionda, Juan Pone, José Maria Masi, Angel Arratt, Santiago Corti, Angel Mato, Antonio Astul, Domingo Vianqui, Gerardo Bosch, Domingo Salvareza, José Castelli, Candido Castelli (5 years of age), Nicolas Marino, Juan Acosta Timoteo, Juan Antonio Nuñez, José Ramos, Francisco Torel and Francisco Cabero.

Señoras Viviana Chueco, Gertrudes Piacentini, Mieaela Aranda, Mariquita Escalada, Juanita Escalada, Nicanora de Elia, Trinidad de Elia, a boy 12 years old with the Elia's, Angela Nata, Josefina Bourgoin, a child 8 years of age with Doña Josefina, Antonia Urisa, Dolores Ledesma, Antonia Villarino de Castelli, Josefa Castelli, Adela Estanave, Brigida Mendoza and Venceslada Mendoza.

Steerage, Catalina Otorgay and 3 little children, Manuela Gonzales and a little child, a servant of Señora Nicanora de Elia, a servant of Señor Luis Goitacasas, Rufina Sosa servant to Señor Carlos Guerrero, John Rymer, Leocardia Reyes, a black woman servant of Ascencion Riglos, Bartolo Flayer, Benito Castelli (sailor), a servant of Señor Juan Acosta Timoteo, Luis Agustin (a sailor).

There were three other passengers, whose names we do not know.

June 22.—Wind S. S. E. hazy.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 23.—Wind E.

Arrived, French corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, from Montevideo.

June 24.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 25.—Wind E. N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 26.—Wind E. Rain all last night and at intervals to day.

No arrivals.

Sailed, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, for Montevideo.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 21st inst., was performed the tragedy of "Guatimoc, Emperor of Mexico," and the farce of *Perico el empedrador*.

We were at the other house.

On 24th, the comedy of *La novia de 64 años, ó un dia de Loteria*. We did not see it (being at the other house) but are told that it caused infinite amusement, which the plot would infer, viz:—A young dandy who had become penniless and friendless, pretends violent love to and marries a woman 64 years old, on the supposition that she had got a large prize in the lottery. After the marriage he finds out that although his wife had purchased a ticket which came up a prize, she had sold it before it was drawn. The consternation of the dandy and the anger of his lady at his insults and reproaches are rendered highly amusing.

A farce followed.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 21st inst., was performed *Lo que ha de ser, ó el imperio de la verdad.* We described the plot of this piece in our No. 509. It has been performed at this Theatre under various titles, but our play going readers will recognise it under that of the *Sepulturero* (grave digger) of Wirtemberg. There is a disgusting scene in it of a man who has undergone corporal punishment, appearing on the stage with his back bare and bloody.

After the play Señor Vacani sung an air from the *Cenerentola*. A farce closed the entertainments of the evening.

On 24th, the comedy of *La muger firme*, an elegant production of the old School and often represented here. The plot will be found in our No. 512. Señor Ruiz personated Don Henrique, and seemed to have a good idea of the character, giving some of the scenes with considerable effect, but altogether it was an unequal performance; he is young to the Stage and as a natural consequence has much to learn; the part of Henrique is interesting and difficult; it is a sort of Don Felix in "the Wonder," alternately depicting ardent love, doubt and jealousy.

Señora Trinidad Guevara as Doña Juana, performed so admirably as to elicit great applause. She delivered the fine language with which her part abounded with discrimination and effect. To her kingly lover, she was dignified and firm, avowing that 'she could not love him,' whilst to her favourite Henrique, she was equally consistent, yet held out hope and forbad despair. We never remember to have seen her to such advantage in the character, or to have heard her more fervently applauded. Señor Felipe David as servant to Don Henrique, excited roars of laughter by his quaint performance.

Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti sung a duet. The farce of *El valiente y la fantasma* followed.

The cazuela on the two evenings above-mentioned was crowded. Pit and boxes, so so.

There are two great faults at this Theatre which ought to be rectified, else it will deter people from visiting it, viz:—the delay in commencing the performances and the long time taken up between the acts.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

20th inst. A French armed whale boat came to the outer roads from the N. The French brig of war Lutin, was at anchor S. E.

21st. Weather hazy, which impeded our observing any boat movements.

22nd. The Lutin came to the outer roads to day and afterwards made sail down the river.

23rd, The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising to the N. last night and returned to the outer roads to day. The French corvette Alcmene came in from Montevideo.

24th. The corvette Triomphant got under way, with 8 boats towing astern, and anchored again as southernmost vessel in the outer roads. A launch and a whale boat proceeded to the N. and a whale boat to the S., and after cruising a short time returned to the outer roads. Beef boat (balandrita) arrived from Colonia and sailed again.

25th. The Perle's launch and whale boat were cruising last night to the S., and a launch and a whale boat to the N. They all returned to the outer roads this morning. Two whale boats went to the eastward this afternoon and returned to the outer roads. The report of several cannon was heard this evening shortly before sun-set from the S. E., nearly simultaneous with which the Triomphant hoisted signal flags.

26th. The Perle's launch and 2 whale boats sailed this morning to the N., and a whale boat to the S.

This day (27th inst.) completes the 823rd day of the blockade.

The boat of the Triomphant, having in her 12 men and a Lieutenant, struck on a wreck off Point Quilmes on the 17th inst., and filled.—The Lieutenant and five of the crew were drowned, the remaining seven were saved by a boat in company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

By inserting the following lines on Miss A. J. S****, you will much oblige your obedient servant,

AN ADMIRER.

Behold yon Nymph, so tall, so fair,
With oval face and dark brown hair,
Whose countenance beams with health and youth,
Emblem of innocence and truth;
Whose dark expressive eyes so bright,
Fill her beholders with delight,
While the fair owner still would seem
Unconscious of the spark they beam.
Her slender form so full of grace
Is in good keeping with her face—
Full of ingenuousness and ease,
By Nature formed to shine and please;
It may indeed at once be told,
She is Dame Nature's fairest mould.
The playfulness of every glance
Whilst gliding through the mazy dance,
Though it be free from guile and art,
Touches a chord in every heart
Her movements all, her steps so light,
Her simple dress of Virgin white;
Her well turned bust, her taper waist,
Which all display the greatest taste,
Leave nought to fancy to desire
But to look on, gaze, and admire.
Fair Agnes 'mong the charming throng
Is the sole burthen of my song—
She is pronounced by one and all,
The Fairy Queen of the late Ball.

Married.

On the 16th inst., Mr. JOHN WARRINGTON, a native of England, to Mrs. ISABEL WARDEN, a native of Scotland.

Died.

On 23rd inst., universally regretted, Don GABRIEL REALDEAZUA, a native of Spain.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THE *British Packet* Newspaper for five years complete, viz:—for the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 and 1831.

Also a great quantity of odd numbers of said paper up to the present year 1840. Enquire at Mrs. Connell's, No. 36 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Dr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON

MEMBER of the University of Edinburgh, having received the approbation of the Tribunal of Medicine of Buenos Ayres, begs to offer his services to the Foreign Residents in this City, in all cases of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. To be seen at all hours at his residence Calle de la Paz No. 113.

Buenos Ayres, June 25, 1840. 3t

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.......	405	a	410	dollars each
Do. Patriot	405	a	410	do. do.
Plata macuquina	22	a	23	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	24	a	25	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	24	a	25	do. do.
Six per cent Stock... ...	60	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England .. .	$2\frac{3}{16}$	a	$2\frac{1}{4}$	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	25	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best..........	51	a	53	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	45	a	48	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	47	a	48	do. do.
Do. salted		a		do. do.
Do. Horse	17	a	18	do. each.
Nutria Skins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	a	$5\frac{1}{4}$	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	75	a	80	do. per dozen
Wool, common	15	a	18	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked............	31	a	33	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	22	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	38	a	40	
Deer skins per dozen......	17	a	18	
Hair, long	95	a	100	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	48	a	52	do. do.
Jerked Beef		a		doperquintal
Tallow, melted....	21	a	23	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	300	a	550	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*	
Salt, on board............		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	$1\frac{1}{4}$	pr ct. pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 410 dollars. The lowest price 390 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence. The lowest ditto $2\frac{3}{16}$ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.